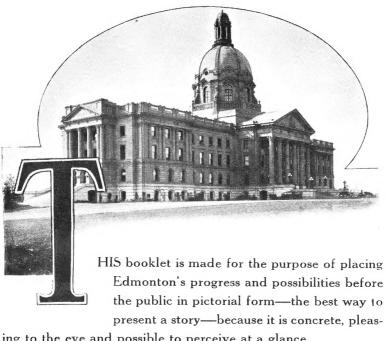
PIGTORIAL EDMONTON



971.239 E 24pi Pam



ing to the eye and possible to perceive at a glance.

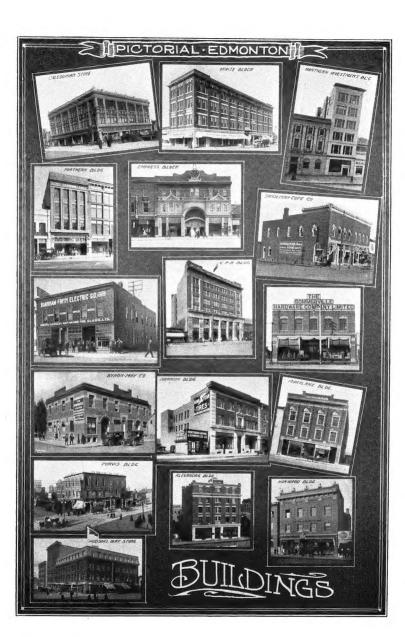
We have tried to use our large stock of pictures—the fruits of much work and close application to our business-and all of the forces of our establishment, to the best advantage in producing this photographic presentation of the progress and push of this, our city of Edmonton. The work has been cordially received by the business men of Edmonton to whom it has been presented, and we venture to hope that its wider circulation will bring nothing but pleasure, profit and instruction to those who receive it.

McDERMID ENGRAVING CO., LTD.

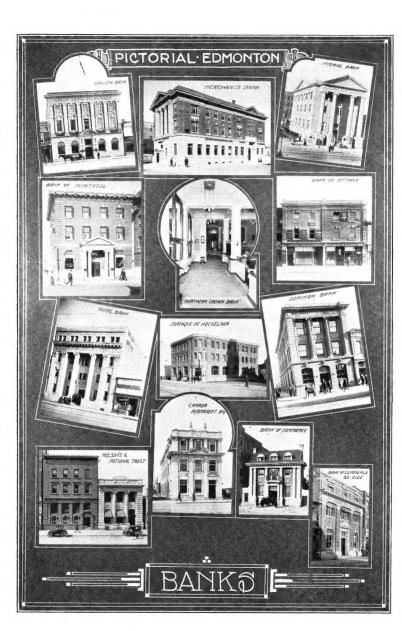
Edmonton, Alberta. January 1, 1920.

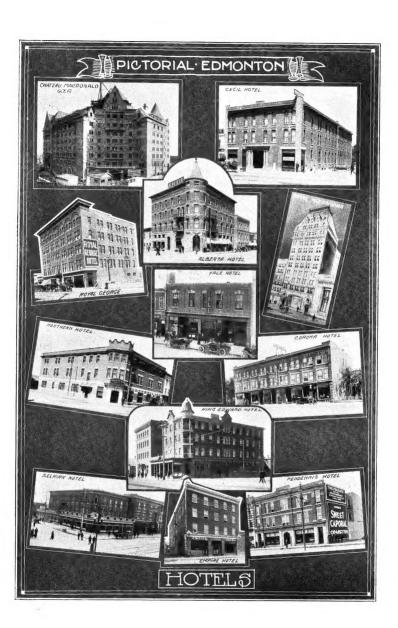












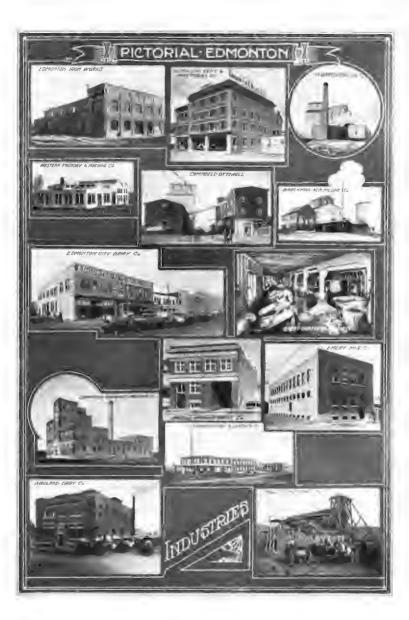


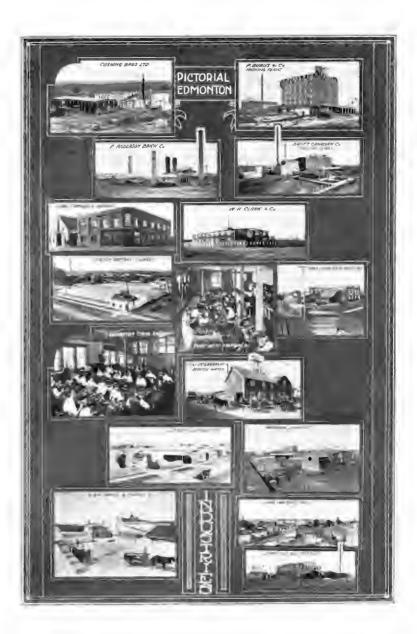






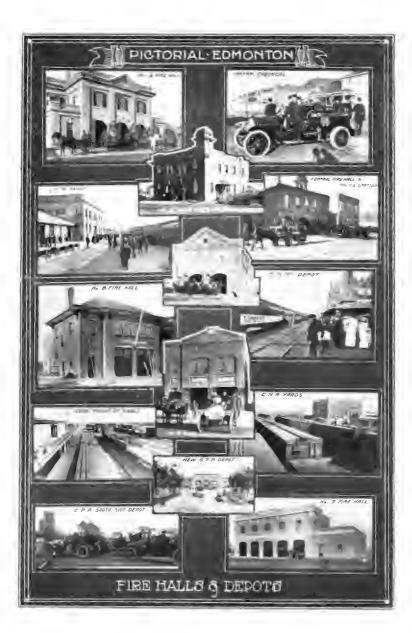








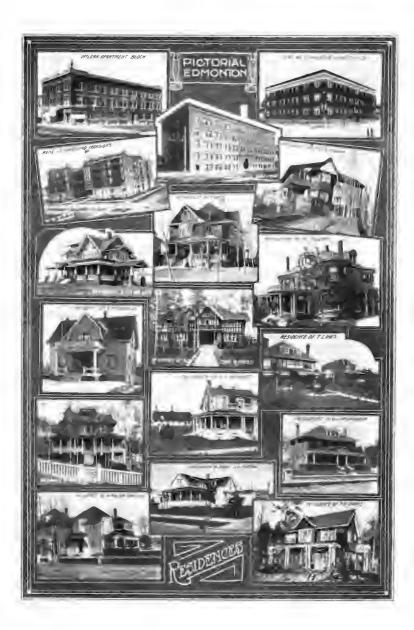




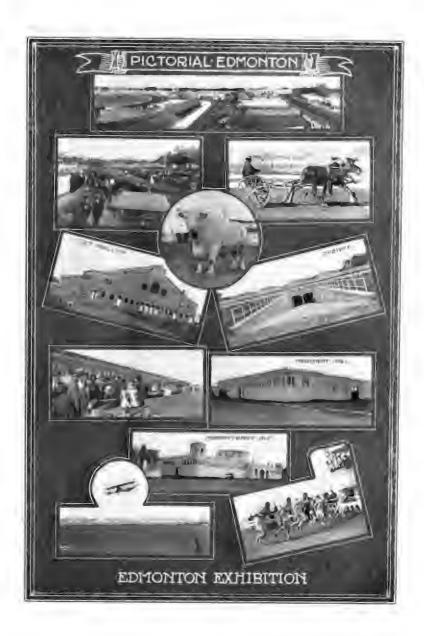






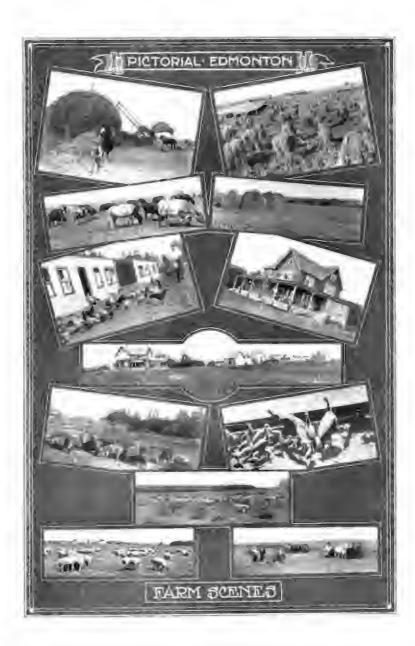














EDMONTON

CAPITAL OF ALBERTA

EATED in the path of progress, Edmonton cannot fail of becoming a great city. The cities and towns of Western Canada have grown at a rate seldom equalled in the history of the world, and never excelled by any community that has been built—as these cities are—on solid and enduring lines. The reason for this lies in the fact that Western Canada has within its boundaries the last great tract of good and cheap farm lands in the world. Shut off from land of good quality by the prohibition of price, the land-buying people of the world are flocking to this last West in numbers that will soon fill the great prairies with population in millions.

Already there are 67,243 souls in Edmonton, a place which had a population of barely 200 twenty years ago. Schools, churches, banks, stores, hotels, handsome public buildings and splendid private residences are gathered on the river bank, where the Hudson's Bay Company set its trading post and fort. Steam roads cover the country, and Edmonton owns and operates an excellent street car system. Streets that were but trade trails for Indians and trappers a few years ago, are paved with asphalt roadways and granolithic walks are bordered by big buildings. Residential streets have boulevards of green grass and rows of densely foliaged trees. Edmonton is a city-not perfect, but certainly progressive and pushing toward its goal of greatness with giant strides. This is the time, and Edmonton is the place, for many men and women to make places for themselves in the world both high and great. There is nothing to bar the path, but lack of initiative; for those who have that quality, the way is open, the goal a certain one.

How Edmonton Grows

POPULATION

1901	3.167	1915	59.339
	24.900	1916	53,846
1911			
1912	53,611	1917	55,000
1913	67,243	1918	60,000
1914	72.516	1919	66,231

BANK CLEARINGS

1908	1915 \$105,834,951
1910 71,633,115	1916 114,345,955
1911 121,438,394	1917 142,606,772
1912 220,727,624	1918 171,015,066
1913 213,053,319	1919 233,066,781
1914 157 308 683	

BUILDING PERMITS

1913	2,159,106 3,672,260 14,446,819 9,242,450	1915	288,375 231,540 309,800 351,470 931,346
1914	4,913,277		

TAX ASSESSMENT (LAND ONLY)

1905	\$ 6,620,985	1915 \$168,980,340
1910	30,105,110	1916 130,916,285
1911		1917 100,212,086 1918 91,873,720
1912	123,512,590	1919 79,306,320
1914		7010

PASSENGERS ON STREET RAILWAY

1910	3,427,723	1915	10,503,496
1911	6,296,824	1916	10,669,375
1912	11,250,404	1917	
1913	17,208,487	1918	9,909,529
1914	14.081,564	1919	11,779,465

For further information apply to A. M. FRITH,

Secretary of the Edmonton Board of Trade, Edmonton, Alberta

NDMONTON, the Capital of Alberta, situated on the North Saskatchewan River, about 75 miles south of the geographical centre of the Province. It has 85 wholesale houses, 245 industrial enterprises, 43 financial institutions, 8 flour and cereal mills, 4 saw mills, and planing mills, as well as well equipped brick yards, iron works, clothing factories, cigar factory, brewery, bottling works, biscuit factory, and several candy factories. Has 34 high and public schools, 50 churches. It is the principal educational centre of Alberta, with the University of Alberta, a branch of the Normal School, the Alberta College, Westminster Ladies' College and Robertson Presbyterian College being situated here. It is the centre of a very fertile mixed farming country. Has five railroads, with thirteen radiating lines. Population 65,000. Assessment 1918, \$91,873,270. Public golf links, playgrounds and parks. Three modern hospitals and one isolation hospital. Centre of live stock and dairy industry. Live stock figures for 1918, 104,360 head; 1919, 320,056. Five creamery enterprises produce annually 7,000,000 pounds of butter, 400,000 pounds of cheese, and 150,000 gallons of ice cream. three large packing plants. It is the centre of a great coal field, having nine mines within the city limits and 24 in this vicinity, the yearly output being 1,680,000 tons for the district. The bank clearings for the past two years were: 1918, \$171,015,066; 1919, \$233,-066,784. All public utilities are owned and operated by the City, including electric light and power, street railway, water system and telephone service.

> For further information apply to A. M. FRITH, Secretary Edmonton Board of Trade, Edmonton, Alberta.





